**TED Talk or Rant Project Organizer**

Part A:

1. What innovations or new systems made the Agricultural Revolution possible and what were their effects? In what ways is it still present today? How is it different today? (Crossroads – Chapter 7 – pg 231-234)

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| Innovation or System | Effects in the 1700s | Presence Today (similarities) | Differences Today |
| 4 crop rotation | By rotating crops of turnips, barley, grasses and wheat from field to field, they found out that they could use every field every year, increase crops and grow cheap fodder. 4 crop rotation is the practise of growing a series of different types of crops in the same area in sequenced seasons. It helps reduce soil erosion and increases soil fertility | 4 crop rotation farming method is still used these days | Farms are more hidden because of all the activity and buildings |
| Seed drill | Less seed was wasted, the crops grew in rows instead of patches so they were easier to harvest, the areas between the rows could be weeded more easily, the machine increased the amount of channels to be drilled at once decreasing the amount of time spend doing it, increased fertility | The seed drill spits out seeds in neat rows and barriers them deep enough so animals can’t eat them | Seed drills are now larger, high tech, and powered by gas.  In the 18th century the seed drills were much smaller and were pulled by a horse, they are now gas powered and driven like a car by a person |
| Enclosure | Enclosed a number of smaller landholdings to create one large farm, once enclosed the use of the land became restricted to the owner, it was under control of the owner who was free to adopt better farming practices | People still have their properties and farms enclosed | Property is now enclosed by man made things such as roads, buildings etc |
| Selective breeding | Selective breeding is when animals are bred for specific traits or characteristics such as size, color and temperament | Specific farm animals are still bred for size, color, and other characteristics | Selective breeding is now also used for household pets. Ex. They have different types of dogs which are breed specifically to be a certain color or breed based on amount of shedding they will do |
| Cash crop | Cash crops farming if for profit. It's a farming venture in which crops are grown and specifically produced for the purpose of generatingc ash or money. Some advantages of cash crop farming is could be a course of living for the farmer, salaries nd wages for the employees and farm workers, and government Rene he through taxes, it may also have adverse effects. | Now days cash crop farming is grown for sale to return profit. It is typically purchased by parties separate from a farm | Today cash crops are much larger in size and most cash crops today in these countries are grown for renevue |

1. How did the Agricultural Revolution pave the way for the Industrial Revolution? (Crossroads – Chapter 7 – pg 235)

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| Changed the look of the country side, made it look more professional, more food |

1. How has the Agricultural Revolution impacted us today?

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| Benefits | Drawbacks |
| It has helped us learn about the past and invent higher tech versions of the the greatest inventions in the past to improve our lifestyle | The more people people we have, the more food we need, and the more polluted the world becomes because of all the people |
| *Sources* | *Sources* |

Part B:

1. What are the major innovations or systems that were new to the Industrial Revolution and what were their effects? (Crossroads – Chapter 7 – pg 236-244) In what ways is it still present today? How is it different today?

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| Innovation or System | Effects | Presence Today (similarities) | Differences Today |
| Steam & coal | The steam engine became useful for many things very quickly because people figured out that mostly everything could run on a steam engine. Coal is also used to make another very useful source, iron | Almost everything around the world that needs electricity weather its from coal or nuclear power its just a steam engine | Coal is mainly used for electricity generation, steel production, cement manufacturing and as liquid fuel |
| Textiles | The textile industry helped make Britain into a rich and powerful country. It is a good example of how the industrial revolution changed so much in so many ways. A textile or cloth is a flexible material consisting of a network of natural o artificial fibers | Textiles are used for trade tough “trade” is a bit different today. Textiles are made through knitting, weaving, spreading or crocheting. Text tiles are used for a lot of things such as bedding, clothing, bags etc | Textiles are not a major supply these days for bedding, table cloths etc |
| Iron | Coal and iron industry's were closely links. Iron was used to build the fist cast iron bridge. It was used to build better, sturdier materials such as kitchen wear. | Iron is used for many things because it is a non-expensive hard metal | We use iron as a main reasource still but not as much for pots and pans |
| Factories | The inventions of the industrial revolution made the cottage system obsolete in many areas., most of the new machines were very large and required a source of energy that individuals could not supply. In factories, many parts of the manufacturing process were now in place, this meant that the workers were brought together for the many steps in creating/making each product | Factories are still a big part of the 21 century. They are still used for making supplies for different things. | Factories and machines themselves are now more high tech and not as large. They require less human energy because now the machines are built to do a lot more than they could back then. China owns a lot of the factories now and that’s why their country is so polluted. |
| Transportation | In the 1700’s britains transportation was very poor and included a lot of walking. It was almost impossible to travel quickly or easily for long distances. Roads became very muddy and slippery in bad weather although goods could be sent across sea or along rivers | We still transport goods by boats across sea | We now have cars, airplanes, trains, still boats, and many other higher tech resources of transportation these days. There is definitely a lot of less walking and more driving weather its by car, train, plane etc, and because of this it is leading to more pollution through out the world |

1. Create a flow chart or mind map that shows how coal, steam power, iron, textile production, factories and new modes of transportation were all connected (hint: start with coal). Explain the connections.

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1. How have the innovations of the Industrial Revolution impacted us today?

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| Benefits | Drawbacks |
| The industrial revolution was an increase in production bought about by the use of machines and characterized by the use of new energy sources | Again the more people there are, the more products the factories need to produce, the factories run on steam power and coal causing pollution through out the world and there will be more pollution if more products are made because of population growth |
| *Sources* | *Sources* |

Part C:

1. What are the major societal changes that were new to the Industrial Revolution and what were their effects/importance? (Crossroads – Chapter 7 – pg 245-254) In what ways is it still present today? How is it different today?

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| Innovation or System | Effects/importance | Presence Today (similarities) | Differences Today |
| Working conditions | Work in textile factories might start at 5am and conintue until 9pm! Shifts were as long as 12-16 hours. The air was usually filled with fluff and microscopic fibers which affected the workers lungs. The noise of the machines was deafening | Many people still work daily hours | We are not nearly worked as hard to the point of where you could call it “slavery” WE WORK APPROX 8 hours a day are are paid enough to live a happy life |
| Child labour | Children were put to work in many industry's during the industrial revolution and were often exploited. They were seen as useful workers because of their size and because their labour labour became cheap. Children were hired from workhouses and employed in factories with mechanized looms wher their small hands could reach in and pick out tangles or threads. In the 19 century more than 1 million children were working as slaves in britain | Children work but only start at 14 youngest age. | Children still work but not nearly as more or as young. They are also paired a decent amount of money |
| Class | There's three classes, the upper, the middle, and the lower. The upperclass people have placed themselves apart from british society. They all know each other and keep track of all the upperclass. Lower classes were forced to respect the higher classes. The middle class mean that your father worked in professions as a doctor, engineer, or lawyer for example. He could be a buisness person with property and mone or a military officer. Teachers below university were considered lower class.a person that worked it trade or in a factory were considered lower class the lowest class consisted of people that could not find a job to work at | We still have upper, middle, and lower class  Upper is the wealthier people  Middle is people thar have jobs but not necessarily rich  Lower is the people that don't have jobs, homeless, or have really low paying jobs | We still have classes but now days the laws are the same for every class no matter what.. well at least in canada. Ex. Justin briber thought he didn't have to obey the laws because he's in the upper level of class but he was wrong because he still ended up going to jail |
| Laissez faire | Supporters of these policy's believe that government shouldn't interfere with buisness and that taxes should be very low. They argue the the benefits from economic growth i'll help all people by providing jobs, while wages competitive, and prices low | The laissez faire economics still exist now days but are called something else. The debate Is still ongoing | Today they are called supply side economics |
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1. How have the societal changes of the Industrial Revolution impacted us today?

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| Benefits | Drawbacks |
| Now I believe that people are treated more fairly, people aren't put to work so hard as they were before because they realized slavery was killing employees | With the laissez faire there are people that lack experience in working in a job, or lack management skills and this could lead to poor results |
| *Sources* | *Sources* |

Part D:

1. How did Britain react to the new changes of the Industrial Revolution?

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| Reaction | Importance | Presence Today (similarities) | Differences Today |
| Poor law | In the 17 century britain tried to address poverty with he poor laws. In 1834, poor laws didn’t include poverty and unemployment. The poor laws made charity the responsibility of local authorities but this still left many poor people with out relief | We still have law | We don't have poor law anymore |
| Social reformers | Tried to improve life for lower classes.some were mainly concerned about helping children. With support and donations, they offered food and free lessons from schools. These schools were named ragged schools because the children that attended it often wore ragged clothing | We have social workers that raise money for charity and help people out | We don't have ragged schools, we build schools |
| Factory acts | Eventually enough people became so disturbed by extreme effects of the industrial revolution that the new laws called factory acts were written. Children were the first to benefit. In 1802 it became illegal to have children work in the mill for more than 12 hrs. In 1819 it became illegal to hire a child under 9 years to work in the textile industry. In 1824 workers associations became legal and an early form of labour unions was established. | We still have factories, children under 9 still cannot work that early | Our factories are supplied with our needs to do our jobs. You cant work in a factory as a child |
| Abolition of slavery | Many people in britain enjoyed sugar, molasses, rum, tobacco. These were all products of the colonies and slave trade. Slaves, former slaves, social workers, polititions, and religious leaders worked together to end slavery | There are still other countries that support slavery but not north america | Slaver is not supported in North America. We have people that work for other people but they are not considered slaves |
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1. How have Britain’s reactions to the Industrial Revolution impacted us today?

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| Benefits | Drawbacks |
| In the past people especially children were being worked way to hard, laws were not equal for each upper middle and lower class, slavery was a normal thing to see then eventually people saw what was happening and put a stop to it by laying down new laws. If those laws didn't exist then we, in this generation might not be as fortunate as we are now |  |
| *Sources* | *Sources* |